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series of chapters treats of Angels and Devils, of God, of Christ, the Virgin, the Apostles, Evangelists, Saints and, finally, heresies.

The examples selected give proof of the author's great erudition and his work is one that will be indispensable to the student of Christian art.—EUG. MÜNTZ, in *Chron. des Arts*, 1891, No. 15. Cf. L. C[ROSNIER], in *Rev. Art Chrét.*, 1891, No. 1.

F. X. KRAUS. *Die Christliche Inschriften der Rheinlande*. Fol. Mohr ; Freiburg-i. B., 1890-91.

Prof. Kraus here publishes a complete collection of the Christian inscriptions of the Rhenish province anterior to the second half of the VIII cent. They number about 300 : nearly all are funerary and two-thirds of them come from Trèves (Germ. Trier). This latter fact is explained by the fact that Trèves was made the residence of some of the first Christian emperors in order to more easily fight the barbarians. As M. Le Blant observes, the development of Christianity in Trèves is due more to that cause than to evangelization, for the greater part of the inscriptions relate to persons of Latin race who took up residence there on account of the presence of the imperial court. On the contrary everywhere else Germanic names preponderate. Prof. Kraus has not confined himself to inscriptions but has included in his work all that constitutes the *instrumentum* of Christian epigraphy, leading thus to the publication of a number of monuments—rings, seals, intagli, spoons, etc. It is to be regretted that the author has limited the size of the public that can make use of his book by omitting all transcription of the inscriptions and explanatory notes. Typographically speaking the book is a model : almost all the inscriptions are given in fac-simile.—E. J. ESPERANDIEU, in *Rev. Art Chrét.*, 1891, No. 3.

HENRI-RENÉ D'ALLEMAGNE. *Histoire du Luminaire depuis l'époque Romaine jusqu'au XIX^e siècle*. Fol., p. VI, 702. Picard ; Paris, 1891.

The subject of this book is novel and interesting. Lighting has held from the beginning in Christian worship an important place. The materials are drawn equally from monuments, existing in churches and in collections, and from manuscripts and print. This sumptuous volume is illustrated by 500 engravings and 80 colored plates. The first chapters, somewhat perfunctory in character, relate to antiquity. For the early Christian period the author makes use of texts, most of which had already been collected by Cahier and Martin and by Labarte. These he does not in every case interpret correctly : he also shares the delusion about the panic of the year 1000 which has been proved of late to be imaginary.